



# FEMA

## Computerized Warning System Replaces Word of Mouth

**Jackson County, TX** – In September 2005, the threat of Hurricane Rita had local officials in Jackson County Texas depending largely on “word of mouth” to warn area residents of the impending storm. Lessons learned from this experience led officials to seek a better and faster way to communicate emergency information. The county then invested in an emergency automated telephone notification system.

Edna Chief of Police Clinton Woolridge said that at an after-action meeting following Hurricane Rita, officials talked about the lack of radio and television stations in the county. “We had no way of telling people to tune in to a local station to get emergency information,” he said. The decision was made to get an emergency telephone notification system for getting out evacuation messages.

The county received a \$63,750 grant from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) to purchase the warning system. HMGP pays up to 75 percent on approved projects that prevent or reduce damage from storms and other natural hazards. Administered by the State, these grants are made available for both public and private projects. The 25 percent match came from a private source.

In the event of an emergency, the 911 dispatcher can identify the affected neighborhood or region of the county, record a message describing the situation, and recommend the protective action residents should take. The computerized system can then call all listed telephone numbers in that geographic area and deliver the recorded message. Residents who have listed their telephone numbers are able to receive messages regarding evacuations, severe weather, flash floods, hazardous material releases, shelter-in-place notifications, dam or levee breaks, bomb threats, abductions, hostage situations, and prison escapes.

Lori McLennan, Edna Police Department office manager and 911 operator, said the system was used for hurricanes Gustav and Ike, a chemical spill at Formosa, and a mock drill at an elementary school.

The system is set up to provide county-wide alerts as well as specific-area alerts according to five geographic zones. “Depending on where the emergency is, I can launch a zone-specific message or a county-wide message,” McLennan said.

“For Hurricane Ike, we launched an initial session to warn residents in the Lavaca Bay area of a voluntary evacuation. As the weather condition worsened, we launched it for a mandatory evacuation for the entire county,” she said, adding that the task was completed in less than two hours.

While the length of time required to transmit messages varies according to the number of phone lines activated, validating the success of the transmitted message is almost immediate. The computer generates a report on how many people picked up the phone to listen to the message, how many answering machines picked up, and the number of unheard messages.

“The system works better than ‘word of mouth’ because it provides an accurate message,” Woolridge added. “When the message is delivered by ‘word of mouth’ by the time it gets around to the third person its context has changed considerably.”



**Jackson County,  
Texas**



### Quick Facts

Year:  
**2005**

Sector:  
**Public**

Cost:  
**\$85,000.00 (Actual)**

Primary Activity/Project:  
**Warning Systems**

Primary Funding:  
**Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)**